

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research process. It provides research design, research subject and participants, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this study was qualitative design because the study was about students' perception which was about their feelings and opinions towards the technique of teaching reading. Descriptive qualitative was used in this study because the result of this study was to describe the experienced from the students during the reading subject. Suryana (2010:14) affirms that descriptive research is to make a description systematically and accurately based on facts about a certain object.

Research design is a detailed plan and procedure to decide what type of method is used, how data is collected and obtained, and how the researchers analyze the data, Creswell (2009:3). It means that the researcher should choose an appropriate method in order to be able to answer the research question. In addition, there are two types of research design; qualitative and quantitative research design.

3.2 Research Subjects

In this study, the research subjects were 28 students from eleventh grade of SMA Negeri 2 Batu. Moreover, students from language major were chosen because they have already learned reading subject with the same teacher and the

same technique. Non Probability Sampling was chosen and saturation sampling technique was used. Supriyanto & Machfudz (2010) confirms that saturation sampling is a sampling method that used if all members of the population is choose as a sample. This method often used for small population or less than 30 people.

There were five students that have been interviewed after filling the questionnaire. Two students with high scores in reading were chosen as the interviewees and the rest were the students who got a low and average score in reading class. Students with those scores were chosen to compare the perception about the techniques that were used in reading class. Therefore, the questionnaire was distributed after reading class and this result of this research was not intended for generalization to all students.

Research participants are the subjects who participate in a research study in which the data are collected. According to Whitehead & Lopez (2012) “In qualitative research, there are no overall formal criteria for determining sample size and, therefore, no rules to suggest when the sample size is small or large enough for the study.

3.3 Data Collection

According to Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2009:141), “Research instrument is the entire process of collecting data in a research investigation”. Wilkinson and Birmingham (2003) explains that research instrument is a tool for gathering the data that related to our study. Moreover, the research instrument has described the way the researcher gets the data.

3.3.1 Instrument

In this study, the researcher used two kinds of instruments. There were open-ended questionnaire and semi-structure interview in order to express the students' perceptions towards technique of teaching reading at SMA Negeri 2 Batu.

3.3.1.1 Questionnaire (Open-ended Questionnaire)

This study used open-ended questionnaire. The questionnaire was written in the Indonesian language in order to make the participants easy to answer the question. Open-ended questionnaire was used because it made the participants more free to express their opinion. Moreover, the participants were the students in senior high school that can easily understand the question. The questionnaire was distributed to the participants to get the data about the students' perceptions towards technique of teaching reading used by the teacher at SMA Negeri 2 Batu.

The questionnaire consisted of seven questions. Each question was adopted from some researchers. The first and the second question were adopted by PIRLS (Progress in International Reading Literacy Study) and the question is modified as needed. The questions involved questions about students feeling in learning reading at the class. The third until the last questions were adopted from thesis by Ika Widayanti with the title 'Students' perception toward techniques of teaching reading at SMPN 3 Batu'. The other questions covered which techniques are often used by the teacher and the effect to the students' reading achievement. Moreover, the next questions were used to know the students understanding

towards the way how the teacher explained the material and how the teacher starts the reading class. Indeed, the question was modified as needed.

Bulmer (2004) argues that a questionnaire is a well-established tool within social science research for acquiring information on participant social characteristics, present and past behavior, standards of behavior or attitudes and their beliefs and reasons for action with respect to the topic under investigation. In qualitative research there are two types of questionnaires; open-ended questionnaire and close-ended questionnaire. According to Gay & Airasian (2003, p.283-284), “Open-ended questionnaire is the respondents answer in their own words and close-ended questionnaire is the respondents answer with the provided choice and topic from a list of answer categories”.

3.3.1.2 Interview Guide (Semi-structured)

This study used semi-structured interview to validate the previous data from the questionnaire. Some questions were made and used for interviewing the students in order to get the information about their perceptions. Then, this instrument was used to give the participants freedom to answer the questions. The interview guide was adopted from the questions of the questionnaire. The first and the second questions were used to develop the other questions based on the participants answer. Moreover, Indonesian language was used to avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the participants. Each student was interviewed and the number of students was stopped when the saturation point was achieved.

Dawson (2002) states that there are three types of interview: namely structured interview, unstructured interview and semi-structured interview. This study used semi-structured interview. In semi-structured interview, the researcher has the questions guideline and they can explore more when it is needed.

3.3.2 Procedure

According to Creswell (2012:204), “The researcher needs to design sequence activities in collecting data or information”. The data were collected by using these following procedures:

1. The questionnaire was distributed to the students in second grade at SMA Negeri 2 Batu.
2. The result of the questionnaire was collected.
3. Semi-structured interview was conducted to the students in second grade at SMA Negeri 2 Batu and used as a reference for the next instrument.
4. The result of the interview and questionnaire were combined.

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Creswell (2009:201), “Data analysis includes analyzing participant information, organizing data, preparing data, coding the data, and representing the findings in table, graph, or figure, and interpreting the findings”.

After collecting the data, the data will be analyzed as followed:

1. The result of questionnaire was elaborated
2. The record of the interview was transcribed.
3. The unimportant data from interview was reduced.
4. The results of interview and questionnaire were combined.

5. The conclusion is obtained.

